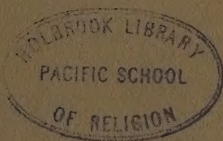


The Church Peace Union

(Founded by Andrew Carnegie)



*Report of
The General Secretary
and
Treasurer*



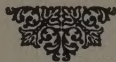
70 Fifth Avenue
New York

January
1931

SY41
C475
1930

The Church Peace Union

(Founded by Andrew Carnegie)



Report of the General Secretary and
Treasurer to the Seventeenth Annual
Meeting of the Board of Trustees

December 4, 1930



70 Fifth Avenue
New York
January
1931

60231

BX
1
.04
1930

SY41

C475

1930

OFFICERS

WILLIAM P. MERRILL	<i>Chairman</i>
GEORGE A. PLIMPTON	<i>Treasurer</i>
HENRY A. ATKINSON	<i>General Secretary</i>
LINLEY V. GORDON	<i>Extension Secretary</i>
G. S. BARKER	<i>Assistant Secretary</i>

TRUSTEES

REV. PETER AINSLIE, D.D., LL.D.	REV. CHARLES S. MACFARLAND, D.D., LL.D.
DR. HENRY A. ATKINSON	RABBI LOUIS L. MANN, PH.D.
HON. NEWTON D. BAKER	HON. MARCUS M. MARKS, LL.D.
REV. ARTHUR JUDSON BROWN, D.D., LL.D.	DEAN SHAILER MATHEWS, D.D., LL.D.
BISHOP JAMES CANNON, JR., D.D.	BISHOP FRANCIS J. McCONNELL, LL.D., PH.D.
REV. FRANCIS J. HAAS, PH.D.	REV. WILLIAM PIERSON MERRILL, D.D.
REV. FRANK O. HALL, D.D.	HON. HENRY MORGENTHAU, LL.D.
PRESIDENT HAMILTON HOLT, LL.D.	JOHN R. MOTT, LL.D.
HON. MORTON D. HULL	GEORGE A. PLIMPTON, LL.D.
PROFESSOR WILLIAM I. HULL, PH.D.	REV. HOWARD C. ROBBINS, D.D.
REV. CHARLES E. JEFFERSON, D.D., LL.D.	REV. JOHN A. RYAN, D.D.
JAMES R. JOY, LL.D.	REV. PAUL E. SCHERER, D.D.
REV. MILES H. KRUMBINE, D.D.	ROBERT E. SPEER, LL.D.
HENRY GODDARD LEACH, PH.D.	CHARLES P. TAFT
	JAMES J. WALSH, M.D.

INTRODUCTION

THIS organization was founded early in 1914 and endowed by Mr. Andrew Carnegie. The World Alliance was created at a conference held at Constance, Germany, the following August just at the time that the war began. During four years no progress could be made, but in 1919 many of the persons who had been in touch with each other prior to the war came together at a meeting held at The Hague and here new arrangements and plans were made which have developed into the international organization of the World Alliance.

The Church Peace Union trustees represent the Protestant and Catholic Christian forces of America, as well as the Jews. It is a self-perpetuating body and carries on its work through an Executive Committee and officers elected by the trustees at their annual meeting. It assumes responsibility for the things that it undertakes, but attempts to put them upon a democratic basis, and as in the case of the World Alliance, makes them responsible for their own affairs.

The latest venture of The Church Peace Union is in connection with the holding of the World Conference for International Peace through Religion (Universal Religious Peace Conference) planned for 1932, to bring together in the city of Washington, D. C., U. S. A., a thousand persons, adherents of all the world's religions.

In addition to the interest from its endowment fund, The Church Peace Union solicits funds which it disburses to the various organizations or groups for which it is wholly or partially responsible.

The reports embodied in this pamphlet are those of the executive officers and the Treasurer.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY

HENRY A. ATKINSON,

to the

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

In his Armistice Day address made before the Annual Meeting of the World Alliance held in Washington, President Hoover said:

"The outlook for peace is happier than for half a century, yet we cannot overlook the fact that nations in many ways are always potentially in conflict. There are not only the accumulated age-old controversies and ambitions which are alive with prejudice, emotion, and passion, but you may be assured that there will always be an unceasing crop of new controversies between nations."

This limited optimism of the President is more than justified in the fluctuation between hope and despair which has been so noticeable from year to year since the signing of the Armistice.

Successive conferences and signed agreements have seemed to offer hope of a new day, only to be followed by disillusionment and consequent pessimism. Never since 1918 has there been more gloom and uncertainty than right now. The last meeting of the Assembly of the League of Nations showed the effect of this spirit which filtered into every committee so that the best efforts of leaders to find a way out of the difficulties were only partially successful. The discussion of the United States of Europe was tormented by the resurgence of truculent nationalism. Fear of the spread of Communism was accentuated by the deplorable economic conditions which exist in almost every country. The League met to discuss measures of peace at a time when at least three-quarters of the people of the world are living in countries convulsed by revolution or on the point of revolution. World debts, tariff walls, and reparations were answered in the general elections in Germany by putting in power a new force which promises to become a real dictatorship. In the midst of these facts and the atmosphere created, one is brought to realize more than ever that the margin between peace and war is a very narrow one.

THE CHURCH PEACE UNION

Mankind has lived most of his days in a fool's paradise. In the short periods between fighting he has lulled himself to sleep with the thought that there can be no war and those who would point out the threatened danger are written down as alarmists. Look at the state of complacency in which the world lived up to August 1, 1914. Even after war had been declared and the armies of the three nations had begun to march, people in all the civilized countries were still saying, "There can be no war; it is unthinkable." But war came and it will come again unless we thoroughly awake to the danger and take the necessary measures to make it impossible. The world is filled with unsolved problems.

There is the problem between France and Germany which in many respects is the most important question in European politics, and closely allied with it is the question of reparations. The Young Plan provides a sound economic settlement, but the protest against it made Hitler the power that he is today in Germany. Reparations are not out of the way by any means, and coupled with this settlement is the problem of the debts owed each other by the former war allies, and the debt owing to the United States.

Poland is a source of danger to the peace of the world. The private papers of Prince von Buelow, Chancellor of the German Empire just before the fatal war days, throw a new light upon this whole situation. He positively states his fears resulting from the recognition of an independent Poland and was willing to make great concessions to Russia and the Pan-Slavic movement in order to prevent the creation of a new state that he felt would make impossible permanent peace in Europe. We may discount what he says but the fact is Danzig and the Polish corridor, cutting off as they do East Prussia from the rest of Germany, form a real menace to a good understanding among the people in eastern Europe. And there is the problem of Posen, German Poland, which is now under the Polish flag, and in addition the problem of Upper Silesia. As if these were not enough, Poland's eastern border and her relation to Russia, and especially the Galician contingent now within her own population, complicate every other difficulty.

Hungary and her neighbors raise another set of questions. This former nation, heretofore widespread in its influence, with a large territory and commanding unlimited resources, is now reduced until

it is one of the smaller powers of Europe and is surrounded by states that have profited by her humiliation.

The Balkans have been called the "cockpit of Europe" because so often the difficult problems have led to war. At present the situation existing between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria is not a hopeful one. Macedonia is full of trouble. The strip of territory between Macedonia and Yugoslavia, owned and controlled by Yugoslavia and her neighbor Bulgaria, is a frontier of fear and terrorism.

Stretching along the border of the Balkans to the Black Sea there is a band of some two hundred miles wide in which live the major proportion of the Jews of the world. Anti-Semitism is one of the oldest and least respectable of ancient wrongs. It is the newest. It is always fraught with evil and lies behind much of the misunderstanding and the suffering caused by wars in the past. No one can understand the present deplorable situation in Palestine nor properly gauge the value of the arguments of pro-Arab and pro-Jew who does not know intimately this belt of country through the very heart of Europe.

Russia on one hand and Italy on the other represent two mighty contending forces, Communism and Fascism. Both countries are ruled by dictators; both countries are anti-democratic; both countries stand out from the rest of the world and put the rest of the world in opposition to them. The way out is to find a middle course between the extremes of Fascism and the excesses of Communism. But how?

What of China and of India? In these lands, with their 750,000,000 peoples, a spirit is moving that is so new and powerful that we cannot even gauge its magnitude, to say nothing of its possibilities. However important for the immediate future may appear the problems of the Western world, in the far future it is the things that are now transpiring in the East that are of major value for the weal or woe of mankind.

Turn to South America. What does the future promise? Or look to the Moslem lands of the Near East and then remember that Britain, with her far-flung line of empire, is owner or has control of considerably more than half the earth and that she is in dire straits. Political upheavals abroad and economic ruin at home face her statesmen with the most serious difficulties that have ever beset a nation in modern times.

However, in spite of the discouragement of the past and the present dark clouds, I do not believe that the situation is by any means hopeless. In fact, I think we are making progress. The great difficulty has been that with the armistice and the signing of the peace treaties most of the people assumed that world peace was established and that the golden day toward which the world had looked had dawned and there would be no more war, and that in the new era only joy and good things would be the lot of the average man. After twelve years of effort the world has just learned that *peace cannot be easily established after war*.

Wars dislocate the whole machinery of life and are frightfully expensive, and someone has to pay the bill. Having no money, the nations gave their notes in settlement of the war cost and these are now coming due.

Another difficulty arises from the fact that there has developed in the minds of thoughtful men the impossible situation between the actual facts that face us and the declarations of our governments. All the responsible nations of the world signed a document declaring war an outlaw and announcing that from this time forward war would not be considered a part of the national policy by any government or people. The signing of this document brought forth a new world—a *warless world*—if official documents mean anything.

Now the question has arisen, what is to be the place of arms and armaments, guns, soldiers, warships, and forts in this warless world? At the League the delegates paid verbal homage to the Briand-Kellogg Pact and then proceeded to act upon the old principle that has guided the world since the beginning of time. In a warless world peacemakers are talking about maximums, armaments, the next war, methods of defence, and are trying to provide the means of regulating the mind of man so that the fury of the next outbreak may be in some measure restrained; but always in the background there is the grim figure of the god of war, and the shadow of his mailed fist falls across every conference table. If the nations meant what they said, and the Briand-Kellogg Treaty was signed in good faith and is not merely a "scrap of paper," we are at present living in a warless world, and in a warless world the only possible use for arms and armaments is as a police force. Instead, therefore, of talking of defensive measures, the only question that should require consideration

THE CHURCH PEACE UNION

is that of security and what police force is necessary to restrain the evil doer and guard the lives and property of the common citizens in the various countries.

THE PROGRAMME OF THE CHURCH PEACE UNION. The question that the Church Peace Union is trying to answer is this: What can religion contribute toward the establishment of peace in the world? Can religion prevent war? What can it do to help meet the problems that now face the whole world? The programme of the Church Peace Union is based on the recognition that world peace can be secured only by creating right relationships and developing a friendly spirit that will make adjustments by peaceful means possible. In order to carry out this task intelligently it is necessary that the church have accurate information. It is therefore with some degree of assuredness that we go forward in the programme agreed upon. Based upon the attempt to make friends, we are trying to understand the points of view of the different nations and interpret them sympathetically to our own and other people. We are urging the cooperation of the churches with all the agencies that have been set up for the peaceful settlement of international disputes; we are seeking to strengthen the influence of the League of Nations, to bring the United States into the World Court, to make real and effective the Briand-Kellogg Pact, to urge disarmament and teach our own people, as well as the people in the churches of other countries, that it is not by strength of arms that justice can be secured but that our greatest reliance is upon the consciousness that our best security lies in the right spirit and a right attitude of mind. These are among the things we are trying to do, and as new adventures arise we shall meet them for after all there can be no peace in the world until all the nations, including the United States of America, recognize themselves as members of a great world community organized according to the principles which now govern the life of the cities in all civilized lands.

* * *

CHIEF JUSTICE WILLIAM H. TAFT. During the year we lost from the Board of Trustees by death the Honorable William H. Taft, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Mr. Taft was always interested in our work; although it was impossible for him to attend our meetings he evinced a lively interest in all that we did. His sympathetic counsel was invaluable. We have lost in him

THE CHURCH PEACE UNION

a good counselor and a great friend, and the world one of its biggest souls. The Trustees, at the Semi-Annual Meeting held June 20, 1930, passed the following resolution:

Memorial to the Honorable William H. Taft

"We, the Board of Trustees of The Church Peace Union desire to express our appreciation of the character and services of our late fellow Trustee, William Howard Taft. Mr. Taft was elected Trustee of The Church Peace Union on December fifth, 1918, and therefore, at his death on March eighth, 1930, had served over eleven years. His interest in the cause of international goodwill was pronounced and prolonged. His vital personality radiated goodwill toward all mankind. Friendship was the key to his character. Instinctively people trusted him, sure of his sympathy. As President of the United States Philippine Commission; as Civil Governor of the Philippine Islands; as Secretary of War in the Cabinet of President Roosevelt; as the representative of President Roosevelt to adjust the Cuban insurrection of 1906; as President of the United States, and as Chief Justice, he rendered great personal service to the cause of national and international harmony. In these respects at least his contribution to world peace was of world significance. It was he, who in 1911 initiated the two great arbitration treaties between the United States and Britain and France which marked the first time in history when all international questions of dispute, even those involving vital interest and national honor, should be referred to arbitration. It was he also, who more than any man in America if not in the world, led the movement for the political organization of the world which eventuated in the League of Nations. Said the New York Times, editorially, 'If there were one compelling motive running through all his life of varied public service, it was that of duty laid upon him. Ambition he doubtless had, and it must have been fully slaked. But the one call to which he always gave heed was to do work for his country.' We mourn his departure, but thank God for his personal friendship and the wisdom of his counsel."

Another Trustee, DR. W. H. P. FAUNCE, President of Brown University, was taken from us by death. Dr. Faunce was one of the Trustees originally invited to serve on the Board. We shall miss his cooperation and cheerful presence. The Trustees, at the Semi-Annual Meeting held June 20, 1930, passed the following resolution:

Memorial to President William H. P. Faunce

"It is with a deep sense of loss that the Trustees of The Church Peace Union record the death of President William H. P. Faunce,

one of the original members of this Board, and conspicuous for the wisdom and vigor of his service to all its interests. His loyalty has been unfailing through all these years. During many of them he served as Vice-President of the Board, and through all of them he gave efficient help on its Committees and in all its work.

"Even above the sense of loss rises our gratitude to God for the life of such a man, and for his distinguished service to the cause of true international goodwill and peace. He never failed to speak out instantly when testimony was needed, and his words were always eloquent, bold and convincing. His judgment was sound, his sympathies always with progressive policies, his loyalty both quick and steady; so that we leaned on him for counsel and guidance, and never found him wanting.

"It is not in our province to speak of his notable services to education, to religion, and to civic life, in all of which he was a leader of unusual power, wisdom and courage. We honor him and hold him in affectionate remembrance, as one of the truest leaders of the thoughtful out of the old ways of war into the new paths of co-operation, conference and goodwill. His influence will continue, as that of a pioneer of the advancing Kingdom of God."

FINANCE. In 1928 it was voted to change the bookkeeping method of the organization and put the finances on a cash basis. This move was a wise one as will be shown in the Treasurer's report. We have kept within our budget, paid our bills, and will show a small cash balance.

* * *

I wish to report, first of all, regarding the work our organization is in a measure responsible for outside of America. Most of this work is being done through the World Alliance for International Friendship through the Churches. We have now thirty-three councils in as many nations. The President from the very beginning, the former Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Davidson, died last May after a long and unusually useful life. His successor will be elected at the meeting to be held in Cambridge next August. In Lord Davidson the world lost a good man and a wise leader. Represented in the membership of the various councils and in the International Committee are leading churchmen, both lay and clerical.

The name of the Alliance defines its programme—it is an Alliance for International Friendship through the Churches. In the meetings that are held weighty problems are discussed and resolutions passed, which in turn are carried back to the various councils and through

THE CHURCH PEACE UNION

the churches and peace organizations attempts are made to create public sentiment to carry them out and make them effective. The greatest value, however, in the international meetings has proved to be the creation of a world group of like-minded people. The members of the International Committee like each other and trust each other.

It is impossible to give in minute detail a complete survey of the various councils. A handbook has been prepared and will be mailed to the Trustees early in the new year. We trust that when this comes into your hands it will be read carefully, for in this way and no other can you be brought to realize the importance of the work being done by this world-wide organization.

The affairs of the Alliance are controlled by an International Committee made up of elected representatives from the thirty-three councils. There are about 135 members on this Committee. The International Committee meets every three years; the next meeting will be held in Cambridge, England, the first of September, 1931.

There is also a Management Committee composed of about forty members who are elected from the International Committee. The Management Committee meets annually and so is really the body that makes most of the decisions. This Committee met in August of this year at Mürren, Switzerland. Most of its work had to do with the business and routine details of the Alliance. However,

1. It was decided to undertake a wider and more effective work with the young people of the various countries. We were strongly reminded that most of our members are getting on in years. The majority of the heads at Mürren that were not bald were either gray or white. The peace cause cannot grow and develop unless it captures and holds the interest of youth. A series of conferences, regional and national, were projected, but what was of even greater significance was that arrangements were made for bringing the young people into the very heart of the movement itself. For instance, at the meeting that will be held in Cambridge, provision will be made so that a group of young people, equal to the other delegates, will be given seats as accredited delegates from each one of the councils represented, and the councils are urged to elect on their various committees more youth.

2. A number of regional conferences have been held this last year—one in Holland with representatives from Germany, Holland, France, Belgium and Denmark; another was held in October at Graz with representatives from Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Austria and Jugoslavia. A similar conference is being arranged between the four Balkan countries, Jugoslavia, Greece, Bulgaria and Roumania. This conference was to have been held this autumn but owing to the political situation in Jugoslavia it must be postponed. It is now proposed that a delegation visit these countries at the end of January and both Monsieur Jules Jézéquel, the French Secretary, and myself have been asked to undertake the journey and assume responsibility for forming the deputation and arranging the meetings.

3. At the meeting of the World Alliance held in Avignon, France, in September 1929, the following resolution on arbitration and disarmament was adopted:

(1) We whole-heartedly welcome the solemn declaration made by the leading statesmen of the world in the names of their respective peoples that they condemn recourse to war for the solution of international controversies, renounce it as an instrument of national policy in their relations with one another, and agree that the settlement or solution of all disputes or conflicts, of whatever nature or of whatever origin they may be, which may arise among them shall never be sought except by pacific means.

(2) We believe that war considered as an institution for the settlement of international disputes is incompatible with the mind and method of Christ, and therefore incompatible with the mind and method of His Church.

(3) While convinced that the time must come for the revision of existing treaties in the interests of peace, we maintain that all disputes and conflicts between nations, for which no solution can be found through diplomacy or conciliation, ought to be settled or solved through arbitration, whether by the World Court or by some other tribunal mutually agreed. For this purpose we desire the immediate completion of such organization as will provide means for pacific settlement of every kind of international dispute and will enthrone justice amongst all peoples.

(4) We earnestly appeal to the respective authorities of all Christian communions to declare in unmistakable terms that they will not countenance, nor assist in any way in any war with regard to which the Government of their country has refused a bona fide offer to submit to arbitration.

This resolution was sent to the various councils and the replies received indicate a very wide-spread interest in the subject. This resolution was adopted *in toto* by the Lambeth Conference and appears in the encyclical letter that was sent out to the members of this church and to the world. At the meeting in Mürren the Alliance again affirmed the resolution and pledged its councils to work for it.

4. The World Alliance has worked out a very extensive scheme of education which includes a series of lessons on peace to be used as the basis of study by children in schools, churches and in the home, and the promotion of a special service on some designated Sunday, at which time the studies of the year will culminate in a formal recognition exercise. The Alliance has also designed a series of postcards to be used in correspondence between the children of the various countries, and an effort is being made to promote the use of Christmas and the Christmas story as the inspiration of peace ideals in the young.

5. The meeting at Mürren also passed the following resolution regarding the tenth anniversary of the League of Nations:

"The Management Committee of the World Alliance for Promoting International Friendship through the Churches representing the Councils of thirty-three countries, assembled at Mürren, Switzerland, from the 22nd to the 25th August, 1930,

"(a) desires once more to give expression to its gratitude to the League of Nations as the unique institution which accords with an age-long aspiration of all mankind for peace and understanding. The World Alliance, as a world-wide organization of Christians seeking the extension and application of brotherhood through cooperation, has noted with deep satisfaction the service for world peace which the League has rendered through the first ten years of its existence.

"(b) The World Alliance likewise renews the expression of its keen desire to see the League become universal and increasingly influential throughout all nations without exception."

A special committee was appointed to present this resolution to the League. Your General Secretary had the pleasure of being present when the Hon. Nicolas Titulesco, the President of the Assembly of the League, received the delegation. The occasion was really an interesting one, for in the speeches that were made and the responses given by the officials of the League there was a clear recognition of the fact that responsible statesmen today are looking to the churches

THE CHURCH PEACE UNION

and religious agencies to help solve these most baffling and serious world problems.

No one can prophesy what the future holds in store, but we are sure of one thing—there is serious work to be done. The way out is not easy. The work the Alliance is attempting to do on a world-wide scale is made difficult by the national, racial, and personal equations which have created a complication more serious than that which perhaps has ever before faced humanity. Wherever one turns one finds cynicism in the face of existing conditions, and scepticism regarding any possibility of a peaceful future. That conditions are not favorable is true, but if we were living in an era of peace and there were no world problems, there would be no reason for our plans and our work. These very difficulties, and the insistence that we find some solution, make the work of our organization all the more important. But it is no easy task that faces us. Economic conditions are bad all the world over. At a time when the industries of the world should be working to their utmost capacity to build up what was destroyed during the years of war, we find the wheels slowing down or that they have come to a complete stop. A survey of the world's political life gives little comfort for the future. Were we not mindful of these facts we should not be worthy of a place in this organization. This is no time for false optimism; but on the other hand I believe that this is not a time for religious-minded folk to give way to despair. Every major problem that faces humanity today has in it elements that defy any solution other than that based on a recognition of spiritual values. The religions of the world have at their command the forces for helping humanity at this juncture of world affairs. If the combined religious, moral, and spiritual resources of mankind coordinated and brought to bear upon these problems cannot help, then there is no help possible. This is a day that tries men's souls—a day of difficulties. But it is a day that challenges faith, and I believe if we stand together we can make some contribution that will be to the lasting benefit of the world, and will most certainly help to reinforce that love of religion which is inherent in every human heart.

THE WORLD CONFERENCE FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE
THROUGH RELIGION

Plans for holding this World Conference are rapidly developing and a growing interest is evinced throughout the entire world. The Executive Committee met August 12th-15th of this year in the Parliament House at Berne, as the guests of the Swiss Government. Sixty-two members attended, representing every continent and the major religious groups, while the Christians included Roman Catholic, Eastern Orthodox and Protestant. A full report of this meeting has been published and the pamphlet sent to the members of the Trustees. Washington, D. C., was unanimously selected as the place for the World Conference and it will be held in that city November 10th to 24th, 1932. In selecting Washington, the Executive Committee cordially accepted the invitation of the American Congressional Committee and agreed to fit its plans into the preparations for the George Washington Bi-Centenary celebrations, which will be held throughout the year 1932 in America.

The decisions at Berne clearly show that the preparations for the Conference point to a world-wide movement rather than the holding of a single meeting. The Washington Conference will therefore be considered as the next step forward in the hope that within a few years there can be held a second conference somewhere in the Far East, possibly at Tokyo; this to be followed at a later date by a still greater gathering at Geneva or some other central European point.

The four International Commissions appointed to prepare the material that will form the basis of the Conference are as follows:

Commission No. 1, "What are the influences in the world that make for war?" has for its chairman Professor S. de Madariaga of Oxford University; the secretary is Mrs. Ruth Cranston. Through Mrs. Cranston's capable and untiring effort a strong commission has been formed and much of the material to be included in its report has been already prepared. Among those who have accepted membership on this commission are Messrs. Bonn, Rappard, Salter, Siegfried, Viner, Einstein, Thomson, Bose, Johnston, Phelan, Maurette, Andrews, Younghusband, Norman Angell, Wickham Steed and others.

THE CHURCH PEACE UNION

Commission No. 2 is at work attempting to answer the question, "What are the spiritual resources of mankind with which these influences can be met?" with Count de Montbriso of Paris as chairman, and Professor Herman Hoffmann of Breslau as secretary.

Commission No. 3, appointed to make a survey of the efforts made by the various religious agencies and their adherents to further inter-racial and international understanding and peace, has for its chairman Professor Hauer of Tübingen, Germany, and as secretary, Pasteur Jules Jézéquel.

The fourth Commission, which is to draft a plan and programme and suggest methods by which the spiritual resources of mankind may be set in motion, coordinated and directed to bear upon the causes of war, has for its chairman Professor Shailer Mathews and as secretary Dr. Arthur J. Brown.

The reports of Commissions 1, 2 and 3 will be completed soon after the first of the year.

The Executive Committee, together with the members of the various International Commissions, will meet in an extraordinary session at Geneva in July of next year. The Commissions will meet to go over their reports and present them in final form. These will be adopted by the Executive Committee and will then be published and made available for study prior to the meeting of the Conference. The work of Commission No. 4 will be based on the findings of the first three Commissions.

The seven Presidents that were elected by the International Committee have cordially accepted their positions: Professor Albert Einstein, Baron Sakatani of Japan, the Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Liverpool, M. Ignaz Seipel of Austria, Dr. Rabindranath Tagore of India, the Rev. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman of America, and the Rector of Al-Azhar University of Cairo, Egypt. The representative from China has not yet been secured. However, we hope to have word within a short time and will then be able to publish a complete list of the officers of the world organization, together with the members of the various commissions and committees.

* * *

OFFICES AND OFFICERS

The plan agreed upon some years ago of establishing offices in Paris and Berlin has proved to be a wise one. Pasteur Jules Jézéquel

THE CHURCH PEACE UNION

and Dr. F. Siegmund-Schultze are doing splendid work. Lord Dickinson, the Honorable Secretary, through the office in London, is giving much time and attention to the world-wide interests of the Alliance.

One of the men most interested in the Alliance and who has done much in furthering its purposes is the Most Reverend Nathan Söderblom, Archbishop of Upsala. He has just been named as the winner of the Nobel Peace Prize for 1930. This well-deserved honor is not only a recognition of his personal service but its even greater significance lies in the fact that it is the recognition of the place of the church and religious bodies in the promotion of that spirit which is the only basis for permanent understanding among the nations.

The reports of the work from our offices in Berlin and Paris are published in the appendix of this pamphlet.

In addition to the report of Pasteur Jézéquel, it is only fair to include the work done by Madam A. Jézéquel, his wife, who acts as his assistant and is one of the most effective servants of the Church Peace Union. In a letter to the General Secretary she writes:

"I wonder whether the Church Peace Union would be interested in hearing what my work is as, I may say, assistant secretary to the International Secretary. You know surely that a man's strength would not be enough for all my husband is responsible, so that I do whatever I can to help him.

"My special work is with translations, receptions, sending of documents, collecting money for the French Council, reports to various Committees, answering letters when the Secretary is abroad, and lectures given to women's associations. I have been extremely busy this year with the Education Committee and with the organization of a French Committee on World Friendship among children.

"I send you also part of the report I presented at Mürren. As the money comes from the Church Peace Union, it is just they should know about it.

(Signed) "A. JÉZÉQUEL."

* * *

THE TASK AT HOME

Turning from the consideration of world affairs to the task in hand here in America, I state again what I have said so many times—that America holds the key to the peace of the world. There is

THE CHURCH PEACE UNION

no major international problem that can be finally settled without considering America, and I firmly believe that with American co-operation there is no problem that cannot be solved. Through the World Alliance we are attempting to make a real contribution in this direction. The Alliance cordially cooperates with all peace groups, but the American Branch feels that it has a particular responsibility which it alone can fulfill.

The Annual Congress held by this body has become a real event in the religious life of the nation. The congress this year, held in Washington, D. C., was a remarkable success. A distinguished group of speakers discussed the problems relating to world affairs, with special reference to the responsibility of America for the Briand-Kellogg Pact and its implications. The speech on Armistice Day by the President of the United States attracted an audience that filled the Auditorium in Washington to its capacity. This speech was broadcast and relayed so that it was heard by people not only throughout our country but in England and the Continent of Europe as well. The speech has been widely copied and commented upon by the newspapers of the world. The French and German press devoted large space to it. I think it may be safely said that the World Alliance meeting in Washington revived such an interest in the World Court that it will now be a principal topic of discussion until it is disposed of by the Senate. Furthermore, I firmly believe that the vast majority of informed opinion in America will demand American adhesion to the Court. Failure of our country to take the next logical step in making effective the only means for settling international disputes other than by the use of force, would be an unthinkable moral failure on the part of America.

The second point of importance that was stressed at the Washington meeting was the necessity for implementing the Briand-Kellogg Pact. The President did not pledge himself to any immediate action, but his speech indicated a thorough appreciation that he is fully cognizant of the need and is completely favorable to any move that will help to secure the peace of the world in this manner.

Behind all other discussions was the recognition that the financial economic difficulties in America are a part of the general depression throughout the world, and there was a persistent demand voiced by some, felt by all, that there can be no settlement of the American

THE CHURCH PEACE UNION

problems until our nation joins with the others in a world-wide, all-inclusive, economic conference, where such questions as reparations, allied debts, tariffs, distribution of gold, credits and all such other industrial, business and commercial interests are dealt with in a frank and friendly manner.

REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY

In addition to her very efficient service in the management of the office and Information Service, Miss G. S. Barker, as Assistant Secretary, made a real contribution to the effectiveness of the Congress. Miss Barker reports as follows:

"The work of the Information Service and the Peace through Art Committee continues to grow with the passage of each year. In answer to requests from schools, debating societies, clubs, libraries, Sunday and Bible schools, during the past year the Information Service sent out about 20,000 publications of our own and other organizations. This figure does not include the amount of printed matter distributed for the World Alliance, the News Letter service, and the World Conference for International Peace through Religion, covering about 150,000 pieces of literature.

"You will recall that last year the Peace through Art Committee acquired a small exhibit known as the International Hope Chest, prepared by Miss E. Estelle Downing of Ypsilanti, Michigan. The Chest traveled into many states during the summer, visiting vacation schools, Bible schools, county fairs, etc., and met with universal favor. This autumn we decided to enlarge the exhibit for presentation at the Annual Meeting of the World Alliance held in Washington, D. C. We used the following scheme:

Follow the Goodwill Line from the International Hope Chest
Through

China—the land of the compass and the peaceful teachings of Confucius,

Through

Belgium—the land of lovely laces and the famous Louvain Library,

Through

Germany—of beautiful toys and the homeland of Kant; and many, many other countries!

Until The Goodwill Line Arrives at its Goal—

Interdependence+International Friendship=World Peace.

"We developed the plan in this way: Eighteen countries were depicted: China, Japan, the British Empire, United States and possessions, Netherlands, Belgium, France, Germany, Spain, Italy, South America, etc.

"The exhibit was arranged in an L along one side and end of a small ballroom in the Willard Hotel. The Hope Chest was set half open on a table near the end of the long leg of the L. From the Hope Chest emerged small colored balloons marked 'Hope,' 'Friendship,' 'Peace,' and 'Understanding,' typifying the hopes within the Chest. From this point the blue ribbon bearing the legend 'Goodwill Line' led through the sections, showing interdependence, to the realization of the dream within the Chest—'International Understanding and World Peace.'

"Tables measuring 70 feet were placed along the long leg of the L, covered with tan cloth and divided in eighteen sections, one for each country. A panel of the same cloth, placed at eye level on the wall, served as a background. On this panel were hung large colorful posters depicting scenes in the countries which they represented. These posters were flanked by appropriate pictures of national figures or examples of art or architecture. In the foreground of the section, taking for example China, were arranged: The Chinese flag, a lotus flower, figurines dressed in Mandarin costume, a piece of Chinese embroidery, a compass, an antique Chinese lantern, tea, rice, poppy seeds, a lacquer box, a model herd of pigs, bowl and pipe, lychee nuts, picture of Confucius and a text from one of his writings. Each section was treated in a similar way, giving examples of the commonplace articles produced by each country as well as its contributions in the arts and sciences. Camphor, prints and pearls from Japan; cattle, coffee, hides, quinine, sulphur, apples, minerals from North and South America; composers, musical instruments, dyes, thermometers, hardware, a portrait of Gutenberg and an illuminated page of the Gutenberg Bible from Germany; paintings, examples of architecture, onions and oranges from Spain; statuary, the Parthenon, Plato, Aristophanes, currants and honey from Greece, and so on.

"Thus having shown the material and spiritual values gathered through world interdependence, we followed the Goodwill Line to a demonstration of the efforts made toward international friendship. On a blue back-drop, arranged along the short leg of the L, we centered a poster of the General Pact for the Renunciation of War as the present climax of peaceful endeavor. This poster was supported on one side by pictures of monuments commemorating steps taken in the peaceful settlement of international disputes, i.e. the Christ of the Andes, the Canadian Peace Portal, the Swedish-Norwegian Column of Peace, Penn's Treaty with the Indians, the Hague Peace Palace, and the League of Nations. On the other side were pictures showing world heroes who have promoted international progress

through art, science, politics, and religion; i.e., Wilson, Briand, Stresemann, Pasteur, Koch, Gutenberg, Beethoven, Nansen, Kant, Confucius, and Gandhi and so on.

"On the foreground tables of this section we gave examples of projects in international friendship among children; the Friendship Albums, the Mexican Schoolbags, the Philippine Treasure Chest, the World Friendship and Goodwill Lessons, the Dutch Children's Lantern Peace Parade.

"I have thought it reasonable to go into the above in detail because many people have asked us to make the exhibit available as a traveling exhibit, and this report may be useful in helping them to set it up. Hundreds of people, including groups of school children and students, saw the exhibit and many expressed enthusiastic opinions as to its effectiveness."

WORK OF THE FIELD SECRETARY

Mr. Harry N. Holmes, as Field Secretary, has traveled extensively all over Canada and the United States speaking on the message and purpose of the Alliance and giving phases and aspects of the international question. The Field Secretary traveled a little over 27,057 miles, speaking at 155 meetings with a total attendance of 54,904. The entire field work of the Alliance makes a remarkable total of individually presented messages in 229 towns with an attendance of 235,000 persons.

Two of the most interesting series of meetings in which Mr. Holmes participated are worthy of mention, as they indicate what is being attempted. He gave three weeks to the World Educational Institute in the colleges and universities of Indiana and Missouri. Perhaps the most unique opportunity presented itself in conducting the conferences on "World Friendship" at the Eighth World's Christian Endeavor Convention in Berlin, Germany. Each conference was attended by 1,500 young people and included practically every denomination and at least thirty-five nationalities.

Mr. Holmes is the point of our organization contact with 805 corresponding members of the Alliance in the states and territories of the Union. These constitute an invaluable nucleus of devoted workers to the cause of peace. They become centers of dissemination of inspiration and knowledge. The Alliance statements on the World Court, Naval Conferences and the Pan-American Treaties of Arbitration and Conciliation are sent out to each of these members

THE CHURCH PEACE UNION

and from them are reproduced in the local newspapers. This selected group of internationally-minded friends have become an invaluable asset.

The Field Secretary has concerned himself also with the emphasis being made on the community work for goodwill in smaller cities. This came as a result of a conference on this phase of the work held at the Nashville Convention.

Mr. Holmes arranged the itinerary and programme for the Rev. Dr. F. W. Norwood of the City Temple, London, when he came to the United States and Canada as a special guest of the Alliance. His visit coincided with the London Naval Conference. He spoke to immense gatherings from New York to San Francisco and from Vancouver to Montreal, and made a striking contribution towards international amity and understanding.

The Field Secretary has also a special responsibility in the arrangements for the Annual Convention and preparing the story of each gathering, also arranging for its distribution.

Three auxiliary conventions have been arranged to follow immediately the Congress in Washington. One was held in Cleveland; the other two will be held in Dallas and San Francisco, and will give special thought to the problems of the border to which they are adjacent.

Mr. Holmes also acts as Secretary of three sub-committees of the organization, viz.: "Relations with Students," "Pacific Ocean Affairs," and "Relations with Canada." The Rev. Dr. John W. Langdale is Chairman of the Committee on Relations with Canada, and this work has developed with most encouraging rapidity during the last few years. It multiplies the opportunities for friendly church understanding between the Dominion and the Republic. The pulpit interchange along the border has grown to such extent that this November not less than two hundred Canadian ministers exchanged pulpits with American ministers. These visits extended from the Pacific to the Atlantic. This Committee had the responsibility for the auxiliary convention which was held in Cleveland on Sunday and Monday, December 7th and 8th.

Six religious leaders of Canada joined American representatives in speaking from the pulpits of Cleveland on Sunday, and took part

THE CHURCH PEACE UNION

in the meetings and conferences on Monday. The Rev. Dr. George C. Pidgeon and Canon H. P. Plumptre came specially from Toronto to join in this Sunday exchange. Dr. Pidgeon and Dr. Langdale addressed the Clergy Meeting on Monday morning, taking as their subjects, "The Canadian Pulpit Looks at America" and "The American Pulpit Looks at Canada." Each of these meetings was addressed by one speaker from each country. The special guests for the women's meetings were Mrs. Rev. G. E. Forbes of Western Ontario and Mrs. Thomas Nicholson of Detroit.

Dr. Fred B. Smith, our Chairman, took charge of the largely attended luncheon gathering in the Euclid Avenue Baptist Church, and the Young People's Meeting was held in the Old Stone Presbyterian Church. The Rev. Dr. J. E. Hughson of Hamilton, Ontario, was guest speaker to the great gathering of church youth. The theme of this auxiliary convention was, "The Responsibility of the North American Continent for World Peace." The American Branch is cooperating with enthusiasm with the Canadian Branch of the Alliance in producing an atmosphere whereby the undefended frontiers will be permanent.

REPORT OF THE EXTENSION SECRETARY

Mr. Linley V. Gordon has charge of the Committee on Reduction of Armament. This Committee has given the subject more attention in 1930 than at any other time. The year started auspiciously because of the high hopes raised throughout the world by the statements of President Hoover and Prime Minister MacDonald. As soon as possible after the call to conference was issued to the five chief naval powers we prepared literature setting forth the personnel of the five delegations, the aims and hopes for a successful outcome and suggestions regarding ways in which individuals might help in furthering the conference. This literature met with a demand from many organizations and individuals. In addition to this, we used several issues of our News Letter as a medium for bringing the story of the Conference up to date. The News Letter was sent to some thousands of members and friends of the Church Peace Union.

At the close of the Conference another small document was issued setting forth the stand of our Committee on the results of the London Naval Conference. This, also, was widely distributed.

THE CHURCH PEACE UNION

Our Committee worked for the ratification of the London Naval Treaty. It was the opinion that it registered a step forward for the following reasons:

(1) It declared a naval holiday on battleships and scrapped ten. If built, these ten battleships would have cost \$400,000,000. It is hoped that by the time the naval holiday is over, the governments concerned will have decided to abolish the battleship altogether.

(2) It made a slight reduction in submarines.

(3) It reduced destroyer tonnage.

(4) Its greatest gain was in the agreement to limit navies by international agreement. It was said that this could not be done in all categories, but it has been done at least between three principal nations. This is much better than competition.

Having said this we feel that the London Treaty is only a beginning, that it now remains to cut, not only navies by international agreement, but armies and air forces.

Committee on Interchange of Speakers Between the United States and Other Countries

It has been a fine year for Interchange work. Never has there been so much interest manifest in this endeavor. One difficulty has been to concentrate our efforts. There is an ever-increasing number of Americans who desire to go to Europe—preachers and laymen—at their own expense, for the purpose of interpreting the best that is in American life to others and to take with them the spirit of friendliness to other peoples and to become familiar at close range with the religious, social, industrial and political conditions of those countries.

Our Committee, under the Chairmanship of Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, can endorse ten men only each year and through the British Section of the Committee and our representatives in France and Germany make appointments for them in Europe.

The work is of large importance. I wish you could hear some of the men who have returned speak of the advantage their experiences abroad were to them this summer. These men did real work and have returned to the United States with words of praise for the usefulness of such a committee. The same feeling exists abroad for the work here. Rhondda Williams and others from Europe were here this summer speaking to large audiences of various groups.

THE CHURCH PEACE UNION

There is much now that could be done with this Committee by way of interpreting one people to another if we had the wherewithal with which to do it.

There is a demand on the part of the friends of the movement in America to bring more people here from parts other than Great Britain. We have had men from Germany, Czechoslovakia, France and Hungary, but the majority have come from Great Britain. Our stumbling-blocks in the way of further development of this work are, first, money, and second, language. There is room for someone to endow a movement for Interchange. A useful work in this field could be performed if funds were at hand to bring men and women to the United States from other lands and to send Americans to other countries to proclaim the gospel of international tranquillity. Our Committee arranged for a number of Americans to speak in churches and before various groups in Europe this summer, including:

Rev. George D. Allison	Rev. Ralph W. Lloyd
Rev. J. Russell Clinchy	Rev. George L. Robinson
Rev. G. S. Crockatt	Rev. Robert A. Watson
Rev. Francis Shunk Downs	Dr. S. Parkes Cadman
Rev. Theodore Ainsworth Greene	Bishop Edwin Holt Hughes
Rev. T. Lewis Guild	Bishop G. Ashton Oldham
Rev. Henry Smith Leiper	Bishop Warren L. Rogers

The Interchange visitors from abroad to the United States this summer included:

Rev. T. Rhondda Williams	Rev. Reynold Boden
Rev. Howard Partington	Rev. Arthur Howard
Rev. Alexander Thomson	Rev. A. Robert George

Committee on Minorities

This Committee has held several meetings during the year. It has been intensely concerned with the Russian situation and, at the time of the alleged religious persecution in that country, prepared a statement covering the facts and giving its judgment, which was widely circulated and quoted. This statement has been translated and published in at least five languages.

At its most recent meeting, reports were heard from Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr, Mr. Ivy Lee and Dr. John A. Morehead who visited Russia this last summer.

Minority problems exist in many countries, and individuals and

THE CHURCH PEACE UNION

groups often approach this Committee with a view to enlisting its interest in their particular national cause. On examination of the complaint, however, it is frequently found that many of them concern racial and linguistic groups and are, therefore, not questions for our Committee in view of the fact that our Committee deals with religious minorities only.

Dr. Arthur J. Brown has been Chairman of this Committee since it was established. He has given a liberal amount of his time to the preparation of literature and correspondence and has presided over all our meetings. The Church Peace Union makes an annual appropriation without which the Committee could not do its work.

Speakers' Bureau

We have supplied a number of speakers during the year for peace meetings in various parts of the country and have assisted in the preparation of peace programmes.

In addition to his activities as Extension Secretary, Mr. Gordon has done a large amount of field service. In January and February he visited Florida at the invitation of International Rotary and spoke with effectiveness on the question of the church's part in promoting world peace.

One of the most effective features in connection with the Washington Convention were the four round-tables which were arranged by Mr. Gordon. These dealt with the subjects of the World Court, Reduction of Armament, Far Eastern Issues, and the World Conference for International Peace through Religion. They were largely attended and the discussions were very stimulating and helpful.

THE FUTURE

When we look about us we find many discouragements and it is always valuable to take stock of what has been accomplished. Definite, positive advances have been made. We are not satisfied, but after twelve years of struggle we have the following definite achievements which may be looked upon as peaceful means provided for the settlement of disputes to take the place of armies and navies:

The Permanent Court of International Justice

The League of Nations

The Washington Naval Conference of 1921-22

The Locarno Treaties

The Pan-American Treaty of Conciliation and Arbitration

THE CHURCH PEACE UNION

The General Pact for the Renunciation of War The London Naval Conference of 1930.

The International Preparatory Commission working for a joint disarmament conference and the various International Commissions seeking to relieve the causes of war through adjustment of economic, social and racial wrongs, are additional agencies working for the peace cause.

Mr. Fred B. Smith, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the American Branch of the World Alliance, in his vigorous style characterizes these as evidence of a great advance and an earnest promise of a better future, and lays down, as a chart of the course that is to be followed by the American Branch, the following propositions:

"We believe it to be our chief duty to continue, through literature, platform addresses and conferences with significant leaders, the campaign in behalf of an aroused, intelligent public opinion which will support the measures already adopted for world peace and those which are yet to be brought forward.

We believe the cooperation of the United States with the other nations of the world for the furtherance of the peace programmes is essential, not only for the cause of international goodwill, but quite as much for the highest welfare of our country. We are grateful for that measure of cooperation which has been realized. We are grateful for the large field in which sincere, efficient cooperation is now taking place in many departments of international affairs. We shall use our influence to the utmost throughout the country to enlarge this participation to the fullest degree possible. The officers, the staff and the entire Executive Committee are united in a strong purpose to advocate

- (a) American adherence to the Permanent Court of International Justice upon the basis of the Elihu Root Protocol,
- (b) The further reduction of armaments, by international agreement, upon land and sea,
- (c) The ratification of the Pan-American Treaty for compulsory arbitration.

We believe all of these to be indispensable in making the "Pact of Paris," with which our American life, through the efforts of the Hon. Frank B. Kellogg and the ratification of the United States Senate, is so intimately associated, permanently effective. Anything else than this programme will be an indication of insincerity.

The Church Peace Union and the World Alliance, working in cooperation with the various church groups and other peace organizations have set on foot a vigorous campaign for the ratification by the Senate of the protocols which will complete the adherence of the

THE CHURCH PEACE UNION

United States to the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague. This programme will take precedence for the time being over all other matters when the protocols have been submitted to the Senate and are before it for consideration.

We believe in the validity of the moral and spiritual basis of our work. We are profoundly grateful that by the very basis of the World Alliance for International Friendship we are called upon to deal particularly with the churches and the allied religious organizations, such as the Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association, the Young People's Societies, the Synods and the Brotherhoods. We will do our utmost in our endeavors for international goodwill for those implements which must be dealt with by the parliaments, but we are thoroughly committed to the belief that the ultimate success of the peace movement rests upon a moral and spiritual interpretation of human life and relationships, and as we face another year we pledge ourselves to a new fidelity to this fundamental religious element in our work. We do not believe permanent world peace is ever to be realized except it is underwritten with this religious motive.

We believe in cooperation with the organizations which share with us the hope of enduring world peace. Quite frequently we receive a communication from some very sincere, earnest-minded man or woman expressing a desire to consolidate or merge all the various societies working in this field. But we are convinced that the Alliance has a unique message, a unique thing that it can do. We also believe there are other societies which are rendering a service equally important which is entirely different in its character from the work entrusted to us, and we believe it would be a distinct loss if these organizations should attempt what might be called an organic merger. There is great power in the variety of accents which are now being given in this work. However, we do believe that largest results can only be secured through real and vital cooperation, and to that we are committed, and are working at present on that basis, and shall continue so to do."

There is danger that the work will be centralized to a large extent in New York, and for this reason every effort is being made to extend the sphere of the activities of the Alliance throughout the entire country. Its officers have spoken in hundreds of different centers and we have distributed over 130,000 pieces of literature during the year. The opportunities are great and we are all attempting to meet them to the best of our abilities.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY A. ATKINSON,

General Secretary.

APPENDIX

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE PARIS OFFICE

It becomes year after year more difficult to report on my activities without falling into repetitions. In order to escape, as far as possible, these repetitions, you will allow me to go rapidly through the part of my work which is nearly the same every year. I mean, for instance, the reception of foreigners or of French people who unceasingly pass through my office, my attendance to some thirty various committees of which I am a member, and of which the number would constantly increase if I allowed it, my contributions to papers and reviews in France as well as abroad. You will understand that this work requires much care and takes an important part of my time and activity.

I would rather tell you about what I consider as most essential in my agenda. As Secretary of several organizations, the best will be to speak of them one after the other. I shall explain first what may be called office work, and then my outside activities, but this division is not absolutely formal as the work I do in my office is mostly preparation for my work outside—addresses, traveling, reports, etc.

WORLD ALLIANCE—INTERNATIONAL SECRETARIAT

This work, which is the most important of all, consists chiefly of editing essays, reports, translations, together with the multiplying and printing of various documents, and circulating them throughout the world. Most of these documents are prepared in view of the sessions either of the Executive Committee or of the Management Committee. The list is long for 1930:

- Programme of Business
- Report of the Executive
- Financial Report
- Accounts and Budget
- Coordination of Pacific Forces
- Cooperation with other religious organizations
- Preparation of International Conference in 1931

THE CHURCH PEACE UNION

Persecutions in Russia

Memorandum on Peace Sunday

Report on action taken by National Council with
regard to the resolution passed at Avignon

Statement on the Bulletin

Report on Education

Memorandum on Minorities

Memorandum on European Federation

To this must be added the writing of my report for 1929 and the translation of Lord Dickinson's report on his activities. These two reports, with the addition of Professor Siegmund-Schultze's report, have been joined in a pamphlet which I had printed in France. In the same way I translated and had printed Lord Dickinson's pamphlet on Preparation of Peace and Professor Siegmund-Schultze's report on the Regional Conference at Königsberg.

Several meetings have taken place in the course of 1930—two meetings of the Executive, one in Brussels and one in London; two regional Conferences in Utrecht and in Graz; a youth conference in Haderslev (Denmark), and the Management Committee at Mürren. The regional conference at Graz was arranged by Professor Siegmund-Schultze and those at Utrecht and Haderslev by myself. These meetings required long preparation, a large correspondence, and sometimes a visit to the National Councils. In the same way the sessions of the Executive and Management were arranged with much care and labor.

Now for my activities outside, for I do not spend all my time in my office—far from it. In February I went to Brussels where the Executive met from the 25th to the 27th under the presidency of Bishop Ammundsen. They studied the proposals of the Church Peace Union and made arrangements for the meeting of the Management Committee. Plans for the Regional Conference in Utrecht were also discussed. The plan for holding a conference in Utrecht had met with some opposition on the part of several Councils, because the Agenda did not seem acceptable to the French and Belgian Councils. A long correspondence with the Council at Holland had been without results. Consequently, the Executive asked Lord Dickinson and myself to go to The Hague and to see the Council there. We went at once. We saw the Council at The Hague on the 28th

and we rapidly came to an agreement. The program drafted by the Executive, at my request, was accepted and all steps were taken in anticipation of the Conference.

The second session of the Executive was held in London, April 26th-29th. Dr. Atkinson being present, we were able to discuss the proposals of the Trustees. After considerable discussion, the Executive drafted the answer that was to be presented at Mürren to the Management Committee.

In June I went back to Utrecht, Holland, for the Regional Conference on the 19th to the 22nd, when delegates assembled from the Councils in Belgium, France, Germany and Holland.

It was not possible for me to attend the Youth Conference in Haderslev. About thirty young men from England, Denmark, Holland, Norway and Sweden met there. I was then at Mürren, but I worked for the preparation of this Conference which was a success, thanks to the collaboration of Pastor Sparring-Petersen and Bishop Ammundsen.

For an entire week the young delegates were received in a secondary school. Interesting topics were discussed and excursions were arranged for their entertainment. Bishop Ammundsen gave the opening lesson on "Christ the Inspirer."

The problems of the Alliance were introduced by some English and German professors. Pastor Sparring-Petersen recognizes that the best friendship prevailed and the Conference was a success, but that it was rather too small a conference. It would be better to call at least fifty young people. The cost would not be much higher and the results might be greater.

The cost of this Conference was 1806.50 Kronen, leaving a balance of 43.79 Kronen.

I ought now to speak about the meeting of the Management Committee at Mürren August 22nd-25th, but it seems useless to give a report of it as the American Council has received the Report of this session and has been able to appreciate the work we have done there.

A few weeks after and without coming back to Paris, I went directly to Graz (Austria) to attend the Regional Conference (October 2nd-6th). Twenty-four delegates met there coming from Italy, Austria, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary. Besides, three

of the secretaries were present: Lord Dickinson, Professor Siegmund-Schultze and myself. The whole Conference was devoted to the question of Minorities; these topics are very delicate. Some were burning subjects. Sometimes there were some difficulties, but a spirit of goodwill prevailed.

I did not remain in Graz until the end of the Conference. I had been many times invited by the Polish Council; I had to answer the call and to fulfill a special mission in this country. I was there from October 4th to the 19th.

I paid a visit to the churches in Cracow, in Warsaw and in Poznan, and I received everywhere a most cordial welcome. In Cracow I gave an address on the World Alliance and had interviews with several Protestants.

In Warsaw where the Protestants are more numerous, I was received by Bishop Bursche of the Lutheran Church, Superintendent Semadeni being at that time very ill. He died a few days later.

I had the opportunity of visiting the Protestant gymnasium with 600 pupils and the large primary schools.

In Warsaw I gave two addresses on the Churches and Peace and on the present situation of French Protestantism. A large audience attended both meetings.

I had a special mission to fulfill. The Management Committee had expressed the wish that the Orthodox Church in Poland would join the Polish Council of the Alliance and they had asked me to negotiate the matter. I had the pleasure of succeeding in my mission. The Polish Council met for this purpose and after having heard my explanations, they resolved unanimously to receive the delegates of the Orthodox Church. I saw afterwards His Grace Dyonisius, Patriarch of Poland, and we tried together to remove some delicate difficulties. The next day His Grace and his secretary were officially received by the Polish Council and the affiliation of the Orthodox Church was pronounced.

His Grace invited me to visit his cathedral, several other churches and his Theological Seminary.

I also had the opportunity of meeting the Minister of Religion and some of the officers of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

THE CHURCH PEACE UNION

In Poznan the atmosphere is rather different. The churches there are of the German language and have been weakened by the departure of many German families. Still there remain large church buildings, a students' house, a theological school, etc. I had a cordial reception with the students, and brotherly intercourse with the German members of the Polish Council; I addressed a large audience on French Protestantism and Peace. Superintendent Blau helped me in every way possible.

I believe I can say that this visit of the French Secretary of the Alliance in Poland made the best impression both on religious and government circles.

REMARKS. My international work for the Alliance interests me more and more, because I feel more and more strongly that it is an essential duty for the churches to work for peace. It is evident that war will only disappear through moral progress, and this means "Conversion." *There* is the question. It lies in diverting man from the old procedure of brute force and violence and in converting him to law and justice; we have to create in him a friendly soul. Only Jesus Christ can do this and those who claim to be His representatives.

The duty of the churches to fight for peace is primordial, and their instrument, the World Alliance, is most important and precious.

The Regional Conferences are good means for stirring up the interest of the churches in the Alliance, but on this condition that they will have to study concrete problems instead of theoretical questions without immediate application. We ought also to remember that some problems are dangerous and more apt to create differences and bitterness than to promote friendship. Until now the Agenda of these conferences have been drawn without a definite plan and with the idea only of local consideration, or even simply in accordance with the desires of the organizers. I do not mean that we must not speak about actualities, but there would be a real interest in the drawing of a methodical scheme aiming at a real teaching of peace.

For peace can and must be taught. On this teaching, on the promotion of a spirit of peace among people, and above all among young people and among children, ought to be directed the endeavor of the Alliance. The Alliance ought to be a large school where people are educated rather than merely a parliament where people discuss. Up

THE CHURCH PEACE UNION

to now, the Alliance has been more a parliament than a school; my conviction is that we ought to reverse these terms, and that the best of the Alliance's efforts and financial resources should be given to a work of serious, methodical and persevering education. It would thus acquire a warm sympathy among the churches and would much better fulfill its duty.

It would also be useful to bring the Alliance into close cooperation with the other international movements, not only the religious ones but also the secular ones. Against war we must lead a general fight. Without sacrificing its independence, the Alliance could, it seems to me, cooperate with all the good workers for peace. There is a duty for us to breathe the spirit of Jesus Christ into all the organizations that open their doors to us. The Alliance is made not to be served but to serve.

SECRETARIAT OF THE FRENCH COUNCIL

This Secretariat takes a good part of my time. The annual session, the meetings of the Executive, the quarterly publication of our Bulletin (4,000 copies each) with the necessary work of research and information, must have a place in the general Agenda of my activities.

Three pamphlets have been issued this year—"A Testimony," "A Force for Peace," and "Churches and Peace." This last is the report of a very important meeting held by the Comité National d'Etudes on the 5th of May at the Cour de Cassation. These meetings are attended by a very distinguished audience of the most prominent people in Academy, University, Army, etc. They had asked Dr. Atkinson and myself to give addresses on the action of Religion and Churches in favor of Peace. The meeting was a real success. The reports have been printed by the Comité itself.

Through articles and reports I have informed our people of the Alliance, of the meetings of the Committees, of the Regional Conferences, etc.

The resolution voted at Avignon concerning the Paris Pact made a deep impression on our churches, on public opinion and even on political circles. It stirred a deep emotion in some churches and brought some trouble. But now things are all right again and we are insisting on the necessity of giving efficiency to this motion.

THE CHURCH PEACE UNION

I gave addresses in many towns in France, including Paris and Rheims and twelve towns in the South, speaking often several times in the course of a day. I visited six towns in the West, where I addressed the young people of our rural university.

WORLD CONFERENCE FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE THROUGH RELIGION

This work spreads more and more and will grow in importance. The nearer we come to the meeting of the big Conference that Dr. Atkinson has in view, the harder we shall have to work in order to make it a success. In the course of the year I tried to find the French members to serve on the four Commissions. It is a difficult and delicate matter to find the right people, to destroy so many prejudices, and to persuade them to accept and give their names. With the exception of Roman Catholics, I have succeeded in securing a good representation. I have seen several high dignitaries of the Roman Catholic Church, as well as distinguished laymen. They all declare our idea most interesting, but they refuse to cooperate. I feel sure now that no French ecclesiastic will give his affiliation. I think it would be well to secure first the presence of American Roman Catholic dignitaries; then, perhaps, those from Europe would follow.

However, the work of publicity has been pursued. The report of the Frankfort meeting has been very useful.

At a luncheon gathering, about twelve Protestants, Roman Catholics, Jews, and Hindus heard Dr. Atkinson speak regarding the Conference, and his idea was very warmly welcomed.

I helped to prepare for the session of the Committee in Berne, in which I took part. It seems to me this session was an improvement in every sense. I am just taking in hand the inquiry that the third Commission is to make regarding the attitude and the action of the various religions concerning war and peace. It is a very considerable work which has never been done before, and of the highest interest.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

I. *Universal Christian Council on Life and Work.* I will speak briefly concerning my other activities, although they also take

a good part of my time. I translated the Minutes of the meeting at Eisenach. This work was long, delicate, and rather tedious, but it is very useful. I took part in the meeting at Chexbres and addressed a meeting of the Free Church at Vevey. The translation of the Minutes of the meeting at Chexbres is just begun.

It is interesting to note that the Federation of Protestant Churches in France has created a special Commission of International Affairs of which I am a member. I have succeeded in making this Commission a liaison with all the social organizations in France.

I have written, for the International Christian Press, a "Letter from France" which was printed in many lands.

II. *International League of Nations Union.* I had the opportunity to attend some important meetings of this League in Brussels, in Danzig, and in Geneva.

III. *Coordination of Pacific Forces.* The World Alliance asked me to be their representative near this Committee, which groups about twenty big international associations. They held a conference this year and I helped prepare it and drafted a resolution. The conference was held in Geneva without great interest, I must confess, but I think the idea should be kept. The grouping of such forces might be useful in case a conflict should arise.

* * *

Such are the most important items for my agenda as prepared for 1930. I am afraid that this long enumeration may be rather dry and not give a good idea of my activities.

Anyhow it must not be considered as the exposé of a man who is satisfied with himself and convinced that nothing better can be done. I know there may be some gaps or deficiency. But I can declare in good conscience that I have put in this work all my heart and enthusiasm.

Respectfully submitted,

JULES JÉZÉQUEL.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE BERLIN OFFICE

May I submit to the Church Peace Union a report on the work of the year 1930; in the first line I mention the extraordinary events.

In early January I undertook a tour of lectures which led me via

Erfurt and Eisenach to Frankfort and other cities in Western Germany. On this journey I took up the question of the relations to different personalities who were interested in the World Conference for International Peace through Religion; in Frankfort especially with Prof. Dr. Wilhelm, who was ill in bed and therefore unable to take part in the meeting planned by the German friends of the movement. A meeting of the most interested friends of the movement in Germany followed, which I had convoked and which took place at Marburg, presided over by Prof. D. Rudolf Otto. To our joy we succeeded in adjusting the contrasting opinions among the German friends of the cause, and especially allayed the opposition which had developed owing to the divergent views regarding the supreme purpose of the movement. The Minutes published in "Die Eiche" give all these details.

In February I undertook a journey to Vienna for the World Alliance, where last year when I had been present, the Austrian Council of the World Alliance had been newly constituted. I took part in a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Austrian Council, presided over by the Austrian Church President, Dr. Capesius. Besides, I gave a lecture at the University which was extraordinarily well attended. I also gave a lecture at the Austrian Theologentag, which had been convened because of my presence. The subject, "Christianity and Peace," was discussed at this meeting. In the elaborate discussion which followed and in which most of the professors of the Vienna Theological faculty and numerous other theologians of Austria took part, the agreement to the aims of the World Alliance doubtless outweighed the opposition in a large degree. Together with the new secretary of the Austrian Council I visited Graz, where in the autumn the Fourteenth Regional Conference of the World Alliance was to take place. Also at Graz I gave a lecture at the University propagating the cause of the World Alliance, and spoke at the Pfarrer-Konferenz of Styria, at which the Senior of the Church of Styria expressed the undivided consent of the meeting to the aims of the World Alliance. The preparations for the Regional Conference were, at Graz as well as at Vienna, carried so far that the invitations to the five Councils of the World Alliance concerned could be sent out immediately after my return to Berlin.

At the end of February there followed a meeting of the Executive

Committee of the World Alliance at Brussels, at which the current business of the Secretariat was discussed and the meeting of the Management Committee prepared. Smaller journeys followed.

In early March I again undertook a tour of lectures which began at Cologne and led me to Düsseldorf, Elberfeld, Kassel, Frankfurt, Stuttgart and Munich. The lectures dealt especially with the question, "What can the church do for peace?" I returned to Berlin in order to receive Archbishop Söderblom, who had come to Berlin to introduce the Minister of the Swedish Legation and to discuss some questions of ecumenical work.

In April I took part in the Mitteldeutsche Arbeitstagung of the German Council of the World Alliance at Erfurt. I myself read a paper on "The Aims of the Ecumenical Movement," and gave an address on the occasion of a church service. I then took part in the meeting of the Executive Committee in London.

In early June I opened the International Youth Camp, which during the Oberammergau Festivals had been established by Christian groups connected with us for the purpose of bringing together the visitors of different countries. This camp proved to be an extraordinarily successful attempt to bring together young people of different nations.

In the middle of June I took part in the Annual Meeting of the German Council of the World Alliance, which took place at Breslau. Here the Minority problem was dealt with, I myself being one of the speakers.

Also in June I held a lecture at Wetter on the Ruhr on "Aims and Dangers of the Ecumenical Movement."

From June 18th to the 22nd I took part in the Regional Conference of the World Alliance at Utrecht, which partly I had prepared myself and over which I also presided for some part.

In July I went to South Germany where I had to give lectures and to hold meetings at Tübingen, Augsburg, and Munich, and presided over the meeting of the Council of the International Fellowship of Reconciliation at Tegernsee.

From August 12th to 15th I took part in the meeting of the Executive Committee of the World Conference for International Peace through Religion at Berne, on which I have given details in the fourth issue of "Die Eiche" for 1930.

THE CHURCH PEACE UNION

The meeting of the Executive Committee of the World Alliance at Mürren followed, to which was joined the meeting of the Management Committee of the World Alliance, after which the Executive Committee was once more convened. Reports on these meetings are also to be found in the issue of "Die Eiche" mentioned above.

From August 26th to 29th I took part in the meeting of the Continuation Committee on Faith and Order at Mürren. From August 30th to September 5th the Ecumenical Council for Life and Work of the Church met at Chexbres. After that I gave a few more lectures in Switzerland.

In early October there followed the Regional Conference of the World Alliance at Graz, over which I presided together with Lord Dickinson. I then visited Vienna and returned to Berlin only in the middle of October, after having been abroad for nearly three months.

In Berlin, since that time, I have chiefly carried on the current business of the International Secretariat of the World Alliance as well as that of the World Conference for International Peace through Religion, and have prepared some conferences within Germany. The regular lectures which during the winter we arranged for the World Alliance at the Berlin University have already partly taken place. A Students' Conference of the World Alliance in a suburb of Berlin is close at hand. Also some exchanges of speakers, especially one between Polish and German Churches, will take place within the next few weeks. Moreover, a course of instruction in the minority question for fellow workers of the World Alliance from all parts of Germany will take place during January.

Though the purely German business of the World Alliance is carried on by the Secretary and Assistant Secretary of the German Council, a good deal of responsibility for the German work for promoting friendship through the churches rests upon myself. Especially during the winter months there is hardly a day on which there does not take place some important meeting of the peace work of the churches here in Berlin.

Respectfully submitted,

F. SIEGMUND-SCHULTZE.

THE CHURCH PEACE UNION

REPORT OF MADAME JÉZÉQUEL ON THE WORK OF THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE

I. *Pamphlet.* We have thought it useful to prepare an explanatory pamphlet to help pastors, teachers of Sunday schools, directors of religious schools and others, to understand more perfectly their special duty as regards peace education. This pamphlet is ready; it will be submitted to the criticism of the members of the Commission and of the Management Committee before being sent to the different countries to be published.

II. *Peace Sunday for Children.* In many countries it is agreed that the best means of attracting the attention of the children to a special subject and of studying it with them is to devote to it one Sunday in the year; so we have on our Sunday school lists one lesson on temperance, one lesson on missions, and one on the Golden Rule, and it is clear that we must introduce one on the establishment of peace.

The Secretary of the International Sunday School Committee, Mr. James Kelly, considers this an excellent idea and has promised me to do all in his power to obtain the results we desire. I hope that a circular will be sent by him to all the national committees of the Sunday schools urging them to take this course. Each one of us ought to use his personal influence with the Sunday School Committee in his own country in order that one lesson shall be devoted to the subject of peace. We are assured of success in advance if I may judge by the result of the visit which I paid to the President and Secretary of the French Sunday School Committee, who have just asked me to prepare myself the special lesson for Peace Sunday School. Forty thousand copies have been printed.

With regard to the date, it is certain that the adoption by Christendom of a fixed date for Peace Sunday will enable the pastors to choose that same date for the celebration of Peace Sunday in their schools. But until this date is officially fixed I take the liberty of suggesting to our friends that they should choose the Sunday which appears to be the most suitable in their own country. This is what the French Committee is doing, which has chosen the first Sunday in December for this purpose. There will always be time enough to

THE CHURCH PEACE UNION

change the date later on. To omit to celebrate Peace Sunday for the children, to neglect this practical means of making clear to them the great problem of war and peace on the plea that an official and universal date has not yet been fixed, would be to fail in an elementary duty.

III. *World Post-Card*. A post-card has just been printed. Six thousand copies will be distributed among all the Councils of the Alliance. A contest will be organized next year between the children of the religious schools all over the world for a set of post-cards.

IV. *Christmas Story*. No festival is more suitable for attracting attention to the salutation of the angels, "Peace on earth." Christmas trees are lit up in numberless schools; but how many pastors have difficulty in finding every year a new Christmas story! We should like to be able to send every year to all the pastors of the thirty countries affiliated to the Alliance a story which would celebrate at the same time the festival of the Saviour and the festival of love and peace. An attempt was made in December, 1929; unfortunately, much too late. However, an unexpected success has crowned our efforts. Circulated in the French language (about 4,500 copies), this story was sent to all the Secretaries of the Alliance and it was translated and published in papers and reviews. Thus it has appeared in:

England	Lithuania
Belgium	Poland
Denmark	Portugal
Finland	Switzerland
France	Czechoslovakia
Italy	

In this last country it was told over the radio, thanks to our friend Madame Wurmova.

This result proves that there was a need to be met. We must go on; and here again I make an appeal to all those who may have an ingenious idea to let me have the benefit of it. One could always adapt a story to the circumstances. The main thing is to have an interesting idea.

The Christmas story for 1930 is ready; it is already translated in Italy, Spain, Czechoslovakia, etc., and a circulation of several thousand is ascertained.

THE CHURCH PEACE UNION

V. *Illustrated Paper.* Finally, we have proposed that an illustrated journal for children should be prepared and published in all languages. Our idea was that this journal should be entirely devoted to questions of international rapprochement and friendship between children. In many countries there are illustrated papers for children. It would be possible to make use of the papers as a medium for the publication of stories and articles. But it must be well understood that we should always study the question of peace from the religious and Christian point of view, which would materially reduce the number of papers in which we can insert our articles.

Some of you probably know the little "Journal de la Jeunesse," published by Madame Prudhommeaux. She published this year a special number intended to explain to children the Message of the Children of Wales and to publish this message. She added stories, interesting articles and illustrations. This journal is enjoying an increasing success year after year. In 1930, 32,000 copies in French were printed, which were circulated in France, Switzerland, Belgium and Luxemburg. The French Minister of Public Education had authorized the distribution of the journal in the primary schools of France. Translations or adaptations have appeared in:

German	35,000 (of which 3,000 in Austria)
English	35,000
Dutch	22,000
Welsh	25,000
Japanese	15,000
plus	32,000 in France

Total 164,000 copies

I have prepared a short explanatory brochure, which has been sent to all the pastors in France, with a copy of the little journal, "Journal de la Jeunesse." Here is an idea to be followed up. Children will willingly read a paper of this kind, for the authors have attempted, with success, to present the questions in an attractive form. The price of it is very moderate and it would suffice to make a very few changes in order to make use of it for the purpose of disseminating the principles and the ideals of the World Alliance.

The success of this journal, like the success of our Christmas

THE CHURCH PEACE UNION

story, proves that certain portions of our programme can be realized simultaneously in several countries.

Our very modest programme entails, however, a considerable amount of work in the way of research and correspondence. This work would be made easier if each of the members of the World Alliance would try to understand the necessity of it and take those steps which are indispensable in his own country. Little money is needed if one understands how to make use of the resources which already exist. We have at our disposal a paper or review which would be willing to print our publications and furnish us with reprints for distribution.

As a conclusion, I want to thank the Management Committee, and more especially Dr. Atkinson and Dr. Merrill who helped me obtain a grant of 4,000 ss. frs. for next year. Our work will be greatly facilitated by this grant.

Respectfully submitted,

A. JÉZÉQUEL.

REPORT OF TREASURER

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

of the

CHURCH PEACE UNION

and

AUDIT FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1930

TO THE TRUSTEES OF THE CHURCH PEACE UNION,

Sirs:—

I have the honor to submit herewith my report of the financial operations of The Church Peace Union and the organization and committees for which it is directly responsible, together with the Certificate and Auditors' Report for the period from January 1, 1930 to December 31, 1930.

Respectfully yours,

GEORGE A. PLIMPTON,

Treasurer.

(Copy)
CHAMBELLAN, BERGER & WELTI
Certified Public Accountants (N. Y.)

New York, January 19, 1931

MR. GEORGE A. PLIMPTON, *Treasurer*
Church Peace Union (Founded by Andrew Carnegie),
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:—

Pursuant to engagement, we have audited the books of the Church Peace Union for the year ended December 31, 1930, and submit herewith the following described exhibits and schedules prepared therefrom:

EXHIBITS

- “A”—Balance Sheet— December 31, 1930.
Schedule No. 1—Analysis of Surplus for the Year
ended December 31, 1930.
- “B”—Status of Revenue for 1930 at December 31, 1930.
- “C”—Status of Appropriations for 1930 at December 31,
1930.

COMMENTS ON BALANCE SHEET

Securities Owned (Cost Value), \$1,999,593.75

Securities owned were verified by written confirmation received from the company holding them in trust.

Revenues

All revenues have been fully accounted for to our satisfaction. On Exhibit “B” is shown the status of all revenue for 1930.

Below, in summarized form, is the status of 1930 revenues at December 31, 1930:

Revenue anticipated and appropriated in budget.....	\$133,939.00
Contributions received, not anticipated but specifically appropriated.....	5,667.00
Total revenues appropriated.....	\$139,606.00
Total revenues received.....	143,106.32
Excess revenues above anticipation (see Exhibit "A," Schedule No. 1).....	\$ 3,500.32

Appropriations and expenditures

All expenditures during the year were checked by us and found to be supported by duly authorized vouchers. On Exhibit "C" is shown the status of 1930 appropriations at December 31, 1930. In summary form their status is as follows:

Appropriations as per budget and those specifically provided for by contributions.....	\$154,606.00
Expenditures.....	155,018.53
Overexpended balances of appropriations.....	\$7,208.50
Unexpended balances of appropriations.....	6,795.97
Net overexpended balances (Exhibit "A," Schedule No. 1).....	\$ 412.53

Due from World Alliance

There is due from the World Alliance for expenses paid by the Church Peace Union, the sum of \$694.86.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) Chambellan, Berger & Welti,
Certified Public Accountants.

CHURCH PEACE UNION

BALANCE SHEET—DECEMBER 31, 1930

ASSETS

ENDOWMENT FUND:

Securities at cost.....	\$1,999,593.75
-------------------------	----------------

CASH ON HAND AND IN BANK:

New York Trust Company.....	\$19,918.99
-----------------------------	-------------

Petty cash funds.....	125.00
-----------------------	--------

TOTAL.....	20,043.99
------------	-----------

DUE FROM WORLD ALLIANCE.....	694.86
------------------------------	--------

INTEREST RECEIVABLE.....	8.56
--------------------------	------

OFFICE FURNITURE.....	3,536.25
-----------------------	----------

ADVANCES TO WORLD ALLIANCE 1931 APPROPRIATION	3,500.00
---	----------

EMERGENCY APPROPRIATION WORLD CONFERENCE ACCOUNT APPLICABLE TO 1931 BUDGET.....	15,000.00
--	-----------

TRAVEL AND EXPENSE FUND:

General Secretary.....	\$ 1,500.00
------------------------	-------------

Extension Secretary.....	300.00
--------------------------	--------

1,800.00

TOTAL.....	\$2,044,177.41
------------	----------------

LIABILITIES

ENDOWMENT FUND.....	\$2,000,000.00
---------------------	----------------

ACCOUNTS PAYABLE.....	855.93
-----------------------	--------

ADVANCE 1931 REVENUES ANTICIPATED.....	30,000.00
--	-----------

SURPLUS PER EXHIBIT "A-1".....	13,321.48
--------------------------------	-----------

TOTAL.....	\$2,044,177.41
------------	----------------

EXHIBIT "A"

CHURCH PEACE UNION

ANALYSIS OF SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1930

Balance—January 1, 1930 (Deficit) \$ 9,766.31

Appropriation in 1930 Budget:

Universal Religious Peace Conference—Repayment of overex-
penditures in 1929 20,000.00

Adjusted Surplus \$10,233.69

Add:

Excess revenues anticipated as per Exhibit "B" 3,500.32

Total \$13,734.01

Less:

Overexpenditures in 1930 appropriations 412.53

Surplus, December 31, 1930 \$13,321.48

EXHIBIT "A"
Schedule No. 1

CHURCH PEACE UNION

STATUS OF REVENUES FOR 1930 AT DECEMBER 31, 1930

	Anticipated and Appropriated	Contributions not Anticipated but Specifically Appropriated	Total Income Realized	Revenues in Excess of Anticipation (Deficit in Red)
Interest on Endowment Fund . . .	\$103,939.00		\$109,088.94	\$5,149.94
Special Contributions:				
Carnegie Corporation	25,000.00		25,000.00	
John D. Rockefeller, Jr.	5,000.00		3,000.00	2,000.00
Miscellaneous:				
Interest on bank balances . . .			151.30	
Sale of literature			7.00	
Profit on sale of securities . . .			192.08	350.38
Contributions for Specific Pur- poses:				
Committee on Inter- change of Speak- ers	\$ 400.00			
Religious Minori- ties Committee—	267.00			
World Conference for International Peace—Anony- mous	5,000.00			
		5,667.00	5,667.00	
	<u>\$133,939.00</u>	<u>\$5,667.00</u>	<u>\$143,106.32</u>	<u>\$3,500.32</u>
Add: Contributions not antici- pated	5,667.00			
	<u>\$139,606.00</u>			
Income realized	143,106.32			
Excess revenues anticipated	\$ 3,500.32			

EXHIBIT "B"

STATUS OF APPROPRIATIONS
for 1930

CHURCH PEACE UNION

STATUS OF APPROPRIATIONS AND SPECIAL CONTRIBUTIONS AT DECEMBER 31, 1930

	As Per Budget and Special Contributions	Total Expended to Dec. 31, 1930	Status of Appropriations At December 31, 1930 Un- expended	Over- expended
(1) DIRECTION:				
General Secretary's salary, clerical assistance and auditor's account.....	\$14,834.00	\$14,756.00	\$ 78.00	
Travel.....	2,000.00	3,331.65		**\$1,331.65
Meetings of Executive Committee and Board of Trustees.....	900.00	1,311.14		411.14
(2) EXTENSION:				
Secretary's salary and clerical assistance.....	7,200.00	6,968.32	**231.68	
Travel.....	2,000.00	1,958.50	41.50	
Committee on Interchange of Speakers.....	1,000.00	242.81	**1,157.19	
Committee on Interchange of Speakers.....	(A)400.00			
Religious Minorities Committee.....	500.00	470.22	**296.78	
Religious Minorities Committee.....	(A)267.00			
Newsletters and information service.....	1,000.00	782.60	**217.40	
Library and publication.....	500.00	314.16	**185.84	
Art committee.....	500.00	484.97	15.03	
(3) OFFICE AND ADMINISTRATION:				
Assistant Secretary's salary and assistance.....	7,935.00	6,367.19	**1,567.81	
Rent.....	3,120.00	3,120.00		
Telephone and telegraph.....	750.00	596.13	**153.87	
Furniture and fixtures.....	300.00	373.77		73.77
Office supplies.....	600.00	478.57	**121.43	
Postage.....	400.00	410.40		10.40
Printing and multigraphing.....	900.00	1,157.12		257.12
Incidentals.....	900.00	1,171.04		271.04
Publicity agent.....	600.00	1,059.40	**	459.40
(4) SPECIAL FUNDS:				
World Alliance.....	30,000.00	30,000.00		
Conferences abroad.....	1,000.00	1,510.80		*510.80
Conferences in America.....	500.00	195.27	**304.73	
Universal Christian conference..	2,000.00	5,883.18		**3,883.18
World Conference for International Peace.....	6,000.00	25,075.29	**924.71	
World Conference for International Peace.....	(A)5,000.00			
World Conference for International Peace.....	(B)15,000.00			
Emergency.....	6,500.00	5,000.00	*1,500.00	
Universal Religious Peace Conference.....	20,000.00	20,000.00		

EXHIBIT "C"

CHURCH PEACE UNION

STATUS OF APPROPRIATIONS AND SPECIAL CONTRIBUTIONS AT DECEMBER 31, 1930

	As Per Budget and Special Contributions	Total Expended to Dec. 31, 1930	Status of Appropriations At December 31, 1930 Un- expended	Over- expended
(5) WORK ABROAD THROUGH THE WORLD ALLIANCE:				
International office expense.....	\$ 3,000.00	\$3,000.00		
Publication handbook, reports...	500.00	500.00		
Expense committee on manage- ment	4,000.00	4,000.00		
Executive committee.....	1,000.00	1,000.00		
Regional conferences.....	2,000.00	2,000.00		
Travel and expenses—Honorary Secretary.....	1,500.00	1,500.00		
Grants to National Councils....	1,000.00	1,000.00		
To Paris office.....	4,000.00	4,000.00		
To Berlin office.....	4,000.00	4,000.00		
Promotional fund.....	1,000.00	1,000.00		
Total.....	\$154,606.00	\$155,018.53	\$6,795.97	\$7,208.50
Less: Appropriations to December 31, 1930.....		154,606.00		
Less: Unexpended to December 31, 1930.....				6,795.97
Total overexpenditures in 1930....		\$ 412.53		\$ 412.53

REFERENCES TO PRECEDING PAGE

(A)—Contributions specifically appropriated.

(B)—Emergency appropriations for World Conference for International Peace applicable to 1931 budget.

So far as possible, transfers were made in accordance with the minutes received, as follows:

*From Emergency Fund there was transferred \$1,100.00; to Publicity \$600.00, and to Conferences Abroad \$500.00.

**From the various unexpended balances as of December 31, 1930, there were transfers of \$1,000.00 to Administration-Travel and \$4,000.00 to Universal Christian Conference.

The transfer of \$2,000.00 from the Emergency Fund; \$1,000.00 to Universal Christian Conference and \$1,000.00 to Printing and Multigraphing, as authorized by the minutes, was not completed as there remained only \$400.00 in this account at December 31, 1930.

EXHIBIT "C" (Concluded)